

The Flagstaff Sun-Democrat.

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FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1897.

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PROFESSIONAL.

DR. D. J. BRANNEN, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, Flagstaff, Arizona. Will respond promptly to all calls from any point on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Office and drug store opposite the depot. Telephone No. 19; residence, 32.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE NO. 12. Meets every Thursday night in G. A. R. hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. **C. A. BUSH, M. W.** **LOUIS SPIERS, Recorder.**

COURT CONVENTION, I. O. F., NO. 896. Meets every Tuesday evening in G. A. R. hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. **DR. D. J. BRANNEN, C. R.** **LOUIS SPIERS, R. S.**

FLAGSTAFF LODGE NO. 7, F. & A. M. Regular meetings on the first Saturday night of each calendar month in Masonic hall, Kilpatrick building. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. **W. H. ANDERSON, Master.** **J. GUTHRIE SAVAGE, Secretary.**

FOREST CAMP, NO. 1, WOODMEN of the World. Meets the first and third Mondays in each month, in the G. A. R. hall. Visiting Sovereigns cordially welcome. **T. S. BUNCH, Counsel Com.** **T. E. PULLIAM, Clerk.**

G. A. R.—REGULAR MEETINGS OF Ransom Post, G. A. R. No. 4, Department of Arizona, will be held in G. A. R. hall on second and last Saturday in each month. **E. R. JONES, Commander.** **E. H. CRESS, Post Adjutant.**

I. O. O. F.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE NO. 11. Meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. **J. E. JONES, N. G.** **J. L. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.**

MOUNTAIN LODGE, NO. 12, K. O. P. Meets every Wednesday night in their castle hall in G. A. R. hall. All visiting brothers invited to attend. **W. A. MAYFLOWER, C. C.** **C. B. COBLE, K. of R. S.**

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, REV. F. DILLY. Pastor. On Sundays: Low Mass at 7:30 a. m.; High Mass at 10 a. m. Sunday school at 11 a. m. Evening services at 7:30 p. m. On week days: Mass at 7 a. m. On the second Sunday of each month, prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Sunday school at 11 a. m. All cordially invited.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF Church and Laramie streets, C. F. Wilson, Pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; Sunday school at 10 a. m. Oscar Gibson, superintendent. Class meetings at 10 p. m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Every body welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. North San Francisco street. B. J. Wilson, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting, 7:15 p. m. Mid-week conference and prayer, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

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THE FORESTS OF GERMANY.

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William E. Curtis writes to the Chicago Record from Frankfurt-on-the-Main as follows regarding a very important subject:

The hills and mountains that surround the Rhine are covered with beautiful forests. In fact, notwithstanding the demands of centuries for timber and fuel, there are 34,347,000 acres, or 25 per cent of the area of the German empire, covered with trees. In southern and central Germany they are even more extensive, and include 38 per cent of the surface, while only 65,937,000 acres or less than twice as much are under cultivation.

The history and the management of these forests furnish an interesting and important study for Secretary Bliss and the officials of the interior department who have been entrusted with the responsibility of preserving what remains of the natural timber of the United States from the ravages of fire thieves. Recognizing the economical value of the forests as a source of fuel and building material, as well as a protection for the water courses, the German government has a minister of forestry in the cabinet. The empire is divided into districts, each in charge of a director who has the rank of colonel in the army, but must be a scientist of eminent attainments, carry the degree of a university and be a graduate also of one of the schools of forestry, of which there are four in the empire, established by the government, especially to train officials for the forestry department and to teach the people the value and necessity of preserving and increasing the timber supply. The districts are subdivided under the direction of inspectors who have the rank of captain, and each township has a head forester with numerous assistants, all of whom must be scientific men and are educated for this service.

These men have charge of all private as well as public timber; all parks, gardens, pleasure grounds, hospital grounds, school grounds, every street and boulevard that is shaded and every acre of territory that contains a tree. It is their business to see that the landscape gardeners perform their duties, that the public grounds are kept in good order, that the trees are trimmed and new ones are planted where they are needed. Every highway in rural Germany is lined with trees, which not only furnish shade, but in winter, when the bare hills are covered with snow, point out the road to the travelers, for there are no fences, and hedges are very scarce.

The law requires that every landowner shall plant a certain proportion of his acreage to trees, and it must be done under the direction of the head forester, who selects the variety for which the soil and location seem best adapted. The ground is plowed and cultivated just as it would be for corn or wheat, and the trees at first are planted very thickly, so that they grow up like a dense mass of underbrush. At the end of ten years the head forester inspects them and gives directions for the clearing out of a certain proportion that look the least promising. Five years later there is another clearing, and by that time the forest has reached proportions of importance, and will furnish each year a certain amount of fuel and timber, just as a dairy farm will furnish its quota of milk, butter and cheese. But if the owner desires to fell any of his

trees he must obtain permission from the head forester, who selects those which are in a state of decay or for some other reason can be spared. Most of the fuel used by the German farmers and in their villages comes from its forests, and in the winter the supply for the next year is cut. Then the forester goes through the woods and brands the trunks of the trees that may be chopped. There is a heavy penalty for any violation of the forestry law.

The cultivation of fruit trees is also encouraged by the government, as they afford shade, fuel and cabinet woods, and are a source of revenue to the people. The head forester has charge of the large areas of woodland that belong to the crown, or to the municipalities. Nearly every village has a grove for recreation and pleasure, and in the neighborhood of the cities you can usually find several which are carefully cultivated and interspersed with beautiful drives and walks. There is an artificial forest of dense timber, twelve by six miles in area, on the very edge of Frankfurt, which belongs to the municipality, and has been grown from the seed within the last fifty years. There are several hundred miles of foot paths and driveways and saddle roads through it, and several restaurants and road-houses where refreshments can be obtained. They are always crowded with people on Sundays and holidays.

It would be difficult to introduce the German system into the United States, and while Americans, accustomed to the broad liberality of our laws, regard it as autocratic and tyrannical, it has nevertheless provided the people of this empire with a permanent supply of timber and fuel, and furnishes natural reservoirs for the rainfall, so that the streams that afford internal navigation will never fail.

Some Feat Changes

The Santa Fe system, under the head of the Southern California, has issued the following circulars announcing changes to take effect on September 1. The circulars are addressed to all concerned and read as follows:

"The headquarters of Superintendent W. B. Brainer of the Southern California Railroad Company will be at San Bernardino, and in addition to the duties heretofore assigned him he will have charge of the maintenance of track, buildings, water service and bridges, except iron bridges, which will remain under the supervision of the chief engineer."

Circular No. 2: "A. P. McGinnis is appointed claim agent for the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Cal."

Circular No. 3: "A. G. Wells is appointed general superintendent of the Southern California Railway Company, with headquarters at Los Angeles."

Circular No. 4: "Andrew Smith is appointed superintendent of telegraph of the Southern California Railway Company, with headquarters at Los Angeles, vice W. A. McGovern, assigned to other duties."

Under the caption of the "Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company," the general superintendent, A. G. Wells, under date of September 1, issues the following circular: "S. C. Anable is appointed car accountant of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Cal."

The weather bureau has taken the trouble to gravely announce that there is no truth in the story of a sensational New York paper that the Government would soon begin sending out warnings of crime waves.

Bouldin, in the coal mining district of Illinois, is collapsing rapidly, owing to reckless mining close to the surface. One thousand people are already homeless and \$500,000 worth of buildings are destroyed.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The reports now on file in my office for the school year ending June 30, 1897, show the following:

Length of term in Flagstaff district, 8 months.
Length of term in Williams district, 8 months.
Length of term in Frisco district, 5 months.
Length of term in Tuba City district, 6 months.
Length of term in Fredonia district, 6 months.
Length of term in Moen-Ava district, 5 months.
Number of teachers employed in the county, 12.
Amount of money expended in the county (including amount received from special tax in Flagstaff district, \$1435 95), \$9,996 62.

Value of school property of all kinds, \$30,015.
Expenses of this office, including salary, stationery, printing, postage and examiner's fees, \$503 95.
Average salary paid to teachers: male, \$91 00; female, \$70 71 per month.

Number of certificates granted to applicants, 5.
Number of certificates denied to applicants, 2.
Census enumeration for county (1896), 681.

Enrollment for year ending June 30, 1897, 488.
Average daily attendance of year ending June 30, 1897, \$24.

Percentage of enrollment on enumeration, 84 15.
Percentage of attendance on enrollment, 80 82.

Amount of money expended during the year, \$9,996 62.

Expense per capita (based on enrollment), \$20 45.

Expense per capita (based on daily attendance), \$39 65.

The attendance was:

	Days attendance.	Days absence.	Tardiness.
Flagstaff	24,202	1,360	220
Williams	14,214	3,927	312
Frisco	702	111	8
Tuba City	4,292	192	137
Fredonia	4,108	467	117
Moen-Ava	1,019	27	0
	48,537	6,084	794

From the above it is plain that there is plenty of room for improvement in daily attendance. Parents should be aroused to the importance of seeing that their children attend every day. It does not seem reasonable that the percentage of attendance should be as low as 66.39 per cent. Let us do better this year.

N. G. LATTON,

County Superintendent.

A Forlorn Lot.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 31.—Andrew Wasson, banker and ex-collector of Customs, who left with a party of seven for the Klondike, has written to his wife from Skaguay as follows:

"There are about three thousand men and fifteen hundred horses here, making up the most forlorn lot that you ever saw. About half of them have given up, and the other half either curse or cry. Taking it all together, I never saw such a condition of affairs. At Dyea there are nearly as many as here, and I am told they are in the same condition. God only knows what will become of those



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headed this way, for none but those with horses will get through.

"I do not believe that one in a hundred will get through. Many have started out, but just as many have returned footsore and disheartened. Outfits can be bought here for a song.

"The authorities should stop the tide of immigration that is coming this way. It is suicidal to a prospector to come at this time, for the blockade here will be followed by one on the trail. I am firmly convinced that even after the trail is opened to traffic the crush of horses will be even greater on the mountain than the crush of men here. It is discouraging to see the pitiful condition of things here. One here without horses is as helpless as a child. I never saw so many men weaken."

The Maverick Hunter.

There is hardly a ridge in Arizona that is not cursed with at least one rider who makes his living off his neighbors, says the Stockman. The fellow referred to turns in about ten head of cattle to the assessor and has anywhere from fifty to one hundred. To "run" that tremendous number he is usually found traveling on the range 300 days out of the year, with his riata and a "running iron." Once in awhile, after one of his visits, cowmen will find a few likely big calves ear-marked in the rider's mark, though not branded. Usually, you see, a cowboy looks only at the ears.

The rider often has a family and usually a half dozen dogs and for all he has a plenty of beef. He sometimes kills as many yearlings and two-year-olds in a year as his total band is supposed to number. He joins in the round up, and it is found he has done his branding before hand and that he has good sized calves running alone far away from any cows of similar iron.

Yet this "maverick hunter" is often employed by reputable cowmen and thus given countenance and financial assistance. In most communities he is usually known, however, and nothing saves the slyest of work saves him from the penitentiary.

"Speaking of crime," remarked the night police reporter, "you remember that passage in one of Dickens' books in which—"

"I don't remember any passage in any of Dickens' books," interrupted the proofreader. "I make it a point never to read Dickens. He didn't understand the first principles of punctuation."—Chicago Tribune.

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